

Scores President's Political Policy

In Speech at Carnegie Hall Colonel Roosevelt Deplores Attitude of Wilson in Asking That Personal Adherents Be Returned to Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Before one of the greatest assemblies ever gathered in one place in New York city, Col. Theodore Roosevelt spoke in an inspiring tone of the political policy of the president. There was no partisan, bitter criticism in the speech in which he excoriated the attitude recently taken by President Wilson in asking for a democratic congress to be re-elected as the governing body of the country. He said that such a congress would be a disgrace to the republic and he deplored the fact that such a congress would be a disgrace to the republic and he deplored the fact that such a congress would be a disgrace to the republic.

Following is that part of Colonel Roosevelt's speech bearing upon the particular speech of affairs. The speech was delivered Monday evening, October 23.

This meeting is held under peculiar circumstances. If the President of the United States is right in the appeal he has just made to the voters, then you and I, my friends, have no right to enter at this election or to discuss public questions while the war lasts. If his appeal is justified, only the war policy, but the administration in every instance.

In this election aimed which the president has made to the voters of the country, he asks that we "seriously" leave the voters to return "a democratic majority to both the senate and the house of representatives" and that although "the leaders of the minority in the present congress have unquestionably been

in war they have been anti-administration," and that "the return of a republican majority to either house of congress would certainly be interpreted on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my friend Wilson's leadership."

This is an extraordinary argument. It is an emphatic repudiation and reversal of the president's announcement of a few months back that "politics is adjourned." It puts the greatest doubt on the sincerity of that announcement, and indeed for the last few months the democratic party organization, acting with the support and direction of the president's chosen advisers, has been working with naked eagerness for partisan success, and has displayed a greedy overcupiousness as to methods and a complete subordination of national interest to partisan warfare never before known in our history during a great war. When this war broke out I and all those who believed as I did, and all those of political faith and not myself, were united at the side of the president of course. If Mr. Wilson had really meant to disregard politics he would at once have repudiated a condition, not partisan, but the best of the nation to the highest and most important offices under him, without regard to politics. He did nothing of the kind. In the position of the country, he has made it most vital to the nation now most important in connection with negotiating peace, he retained or appointed men without the slightest fitness for the performance of the tasks which he recommended to serve Mr. Wilson's party in order to secure his reelection.

I am glad that Mr. Wilson has now cast off the mask. His appeal in this election is to pure partisanship. By his action (since he announced that

politics is adjourned) he had already repudiated his words. For he had already interfered for purely political reasons in the election contests in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and many other states. Now he openly repudiates his previous repudiation of politics, and he asks that the public welfare be put aside.

Now is this all. He makes his appeal on behalf of the democratic party. But he is careful to qualify it so as to exclude all democrats who put loyalty to the nation or even loyalty to their party principles ahead of adherence to the administration. He is in no way discriminating between democrats who are pro-war and those who are anti-war. He is the exclusion from congress of the man who is anti-administration, without the slightest reference to whether he is pro-war or anti-war, loyal or disloyal, patriotic or unpatriotic. The one test he imposes is loyalty to himself. The president of the United States repudiates the position of being president of all the people, and substitutes for it the position of partisan leadership of one political faction, while even in this position he makes no reference to his administration, the test of his party, and of the moral right of any man to be in the share of the great work of national self-government.

Contrast with this the position of Abraham Lincoln. In the darkest days of the civil war, Lincoln repudiated outright to make any party appeal or to give any party test or any test save that of loyalty to the nation and to the war. In March, 1862, he addressed a meeting to congress only "unconditional supporters of the war," making no reference to any party, and in June of that year, in answer to some correspondents who signed themselves as "Democrats," he expressed his regret that they had not called themselves "American citizens," saying: "In this time of national peril I would have preferred to meet you upon a level one step higher than any party platform," and in August, in the only political letter he wrote that year, he appealed to "those who maintain unconditional devotion to the union," and in this appeal he explicitly included his own political friends, with those of his political enemies, "when no partisan matter or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life." He thus explicitly based his appeal to pro-war men, without asking about the attitude towards himself. Again and again he appealed to "all loyal men" and to "all friends of union and liberty" and in 1864 he accepted his nomination as coming from the "unconditional union men."

Lincoln made no party test. He appealed to all loyal men of all parties. He asked that the test of fitness for congress be, not adherence to his personal administration, but unconditional support of the war. Mr. Wilson applies the most rigid party test. He explicitly repudiates loyalty to the war as a test. He demands the success of the democratic party, and asks the defeat of all pro-war men if they have been anti-administration. He asks for the defeat of pro-war republicans. He does not ask for the defeat of anti-war democrats. On the contrary, he supports such men if although anti-war they are pro-administration. He does not ask for loyalty to the nation. He asks only for support of himself. There is not the slightest suggestion that he disapproves of disloyalty to the nation. I do not doubt that he does feel some disapproval of such disloyalty, but apparently this feeling on his part is so tepid that it slips from his mind when he contemplates what he regards as the far greater sin of failure in adherence to himself.

I ask all patriotic Americans to consider just what is meant when the president says that in the present congress "the leaders of the minority although absolutely pro-war have been anti-administration." These leaders supported the administration when a declaration of war was needed. They supported it when there was a demand for the draft. They supported it when we sent the army overseas. They supported every demand for money whether by taxation or by loans. They supported it or gave it initiative and guidance on every issue where it stood for vigorous prosecution of the war; and they supported it on these issues when half the leaders of President Wilson's own party opposed him when he has committed himself to war measures—and yet President Wilson now makes a partisan appeal in favor of the democrats who opposed the war measures and against the republicans who supported them.

Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as being, although "pro-war," yet "anti-administration?" He means that when the war department was administered with utter inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found that nothing effective was being done in shipbuilding they insisted that the work be speeded up. He means that when they found that \$500,000,000 had been spent for airplanes and yet that not an airplane had reached our soldiers at the front they insisted that our soldiers should get the airplanes for which the people had paid. Mr. Wilson regards as "anti-administration" to demand that our gallant men at the front receive the guns and auto-vehicles and tanks and airplanes and shoes and clothing for which congress has appropriated many billions of dollars. The entire offense of the republican leaders in Mr. Wilson's eyes is that they have demanded that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied—a demand he treats as "anti-administration." In other words, the attitude which patriotic people regard as pro-administration he regards as "anti-administration."

A hold, on the contrary that these republican leaders have in a great crisis shown complete indifference to party and complete devotion to the Union. They have distinguishedly supported Mr. Wilson in everything he did that was right, and fearfully opposed him when he was wrong. He accuses that the people return to congress the men who were anti-war but who supported the failures of the administration. He urges that the people defeat for congress the men who were pro-war but who

repudiated his words, for he had already interfered for purely political reasons in the election contests in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and many other states. Now he openly repudiates his previous repudiation of politics, and he asks that the public welfare be put aside.

Now is this all. He makes his appeal on behalf of the democratic party. But he is careful to qualify it so as to exclude all democrats who put loyalty to the nation or even loyalty to their party principles ahead of adherence to the administration.

Contrast with this the position of Abraham Lincoln. In the darkest days of the civil war, Lincoln repudiated outright to make any party appeal or to give any party test or any test save that of loyalty to the nation and to the war.

I ask all patriotic Americans to consider just what is meant when the president says that in the present congress "the leaders of the minority although absolutely pro-war have been anti-administration." These leaders supported the administration when a declaration of war was needed. They supported it when there was a demand for the draft. They supported it when we sent the army overseas. They supported every demand for money whether by taxation or by loans. They supported it or gave it initiative and guidance on every issue where it stood for vigorous prosecution of the war; and they supported it on these issues when half the leaders of President Wilson's own party opposed him when he has committed himself to war measures—and yet President Wilson now makes a partisan appeal in favor of the democrats who opposed the war measures and against the republicans who supported them.

Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as being, although "pro-war," yet "anti-administration?" He means that when the war department was administered with utter inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found that nothing effective was being done in shipbuilding they insisted that the work be speeded up. He means that when they found that \$500,000,000 had been spent for airplanes and yet that not an airplane had reached our soldiers at the front they insisted that our soldiers should get the airplanes for which the people had paid. Mr. Wilson regards as "anti-administration" to demand that our gallant men at the front receive the guns and auto-vehicles and tanks and airplanes and shoes and clothing for which congress has appropriated many billions of dollars. The entire offense of the republican leaders in Mr. Wilson's eyes is that they have demanded that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied—a demand he treats as "anti-administration." In other words, the attitude which patriotic people regard as pro-administration he regards as "anti-administration."

A hold, on the contrary that these republican leaders have in a great crisis shown complete indifference to party and complete devotion to the Union. They have distinguishedly supported Mr. Wilson in everything he did that was right, and fearfully opposed him when he was wrong. He accuses that the people return to congress the men who were anti-war but who supported the failures of the administration. He urges that the people defeat for congress the men who were pro-war but who

repudiated his words, for he had already interfered for purely political reasons in the election contests in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and many other states. Now he openly repudiates his previous repudiation of politics, and he asks that the public welfare be put aside.

Now is this all. He makes his appeal on behalf of the democratic party. But he is careful to qualify it so as to exclude all democrats who put loyalty to the nation or even loyalty to their party principles ahead of adherence to the administration.

Contrast with this the position of Abraham Lincoln. In the darkest days of the civil war, Lincoln repudiated outright to make any party appeal or to give any party test or any test save that of loyalty to the nation and to the war.

I ask all patriotic Americans to consider just what is meant when the president says that in the present congress "the leaders of the minority although absolutely pro-war have been anti-administration." These leaders supported the administration when a declaration of war was needed. They supported it when there was a demand for the draft. They supported it when we sent the army overseas. They supported every demand for money whether by taxation or by loans. They supported it or gave it initiative and guidance on every issue where it stood for vigorous prosecution of the war; and they supported it on these issues when half the leaders of President Wilson's own party opposed him when he has committed himself to war measures—and yet President Wilson now makes a partisan appeal in favor of the democrats who opposed the war measures and against the republicans who supported them.

Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as being, although "pro-war," yet "anti-administration?" He means that when the war department was administered with utter inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found that nothing effective was being done in shipbuilding they insisted that the work be speeded up. He means that when they found that \$500,000,000 had been spent for airplanes and yet that not an airplane had reached our soldiers at the front they insisted that our soldiers should get the airplanes for which the people had paid. Mr. Wilson regards as "anti-administration" to demand that our gallant men at the front receive the guns and auto-vehicles and tanks and airplanes and shoes and clothing for which congress has appropriated many billions of dollars. The entire offense of the republican leaders in Mr. Wilson's eyes is that they have demanded that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied—a demand he treats as "anti-administration." In other words, the attitude which patriotic people regard as pro-administration he regards as "anti-administration."

A hold, on the contrary that these republican leaders have in a great crisis shown complete indifference to party and complete devotion to the Union. They have distinguishedly supported Mr. Wilson in everything he did that was right, and fearfully opposed him when he was wrong. He accuses that the people return to congress the men who were anti-war but who supported the failures of the administration. He urges that the people defeat for congress the men who were pro-war but who

repudiated his words, for he had already interfered for purely political reasons in the election contests in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and many other states. Now he openly repudiates his previous repudiation of politics, and he asks that the public welfare be put aside.

Now is this all. He makes his appeal on behalf of the democratic party. But he is careful to qualify it so as to exclude all democrats who put loyalty to the nation or even loyalty to their party principles ahead of adherence to the administration.

Contrast with this the position of Abraham Lincoln. In the darkest days of the civil war, Lincoln repudiated outright to make any party appeal or to give any party test or any test save that of loyalty to the nation and to the war.

I ask all patriotic Americans to consider just what is meant when the president says that in the present congress "the leaders of the minority although absolutely pro-war have been anti-administration." These leaders supported the administration when a declaration of war was needed. They supported it when there was a demand for the draft. They supported it when we sent the army overseas. They supported every demand for money whether by taxation or by loans. They supported it or gave it initiative and guidance on every issue where it stood for vigorous prosecution of the war; and they supported it on these issues when half the leaders of President Wilson's own party opposed him when he has committed himself to war measures—and yet President Wilson now makes a partisan appeal in favor of the democrats who opposed the war measures and against the republicans who supported them.

Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as being, although "pro-war," yet "anti-administration?" He means that when the war department was administered with utter inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found that nothing effective was being done in shipbuilding they insisted that the work be speeded up. He means that when they found that \$500,000,000 had been spent for airplanes and yet that not an airplane had reached our soldiers at the front they insisted that our soldiers should get the airplanes for which the people had paid. Mr. Wilson regards as "anti-administration" to demand that our gallant men at the front receive the guns and auto-vehicles and tanks and airplanes and shoes and clothing for which congress has appropriated many billions of dollars. The entire offense of the republican leaders in Mr. Wilson's eyes is that they have demanded that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied—a demand he treats as "anti-administration." In other words, the attitude which patriotic people regard as pro-administration he regards as "anti-administration."

A hold, on the contrary that these republican leaders have in a great crisis shown complete indifference to party and complete devotion to the Union. They have distinguishedly supported Mr. Wilson in everything he did that was right, and fearfully opposed him when he was wrong. He accuses that the people return to congress the men who were anti-war but who supported the failures of the administration. He urges that the people defeat for congress the men who were pro-war but who

repudiated his words, for he had already interfered for purely political reasons in the election contests in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and many other states. Now he openly repudiates his previous repudiation of politics, and he asks that the public welfare be put aside.

Now is this all. He makes his appeal on behalf of the democratic party. But he is careful to qualify it so as to exclude all democrats who put loyalty to the nation or even loyalty to their party principles ahead of adherence to the administration.

Contrast with this the position of Abraham Lincoln. In the darkest days of the civil war, Lincoln repudiated outright to make any party appeal or to give any party test or any test save that of loyalty to the nation and to the war.

I ask all patriotic Americans to consider just what is meant when the president says that in the present congress "the leaders of the minority although absolutely pro-war have been anti-administration." These leaders supported the administration when a declaration of war was needed. They supported it when there was a demand for the draft. They supported it when we sent the army overseas. They supported every demand for money whether by taxation or by loans. They supported it or gave it initiative and guidance on every issue where it stood for vigorous prosecution of the war; and they supported it on these issues when half the leaders of President Wilson's own party opposed him when he has committed himself to war measures—and yet President Wilson now makes a partisan appeal in favor of the democrats who opposed the war measures and against the republicans who supported them.

Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as being, although "pro-war," yet "anti-administration?" He means that when the war department was administered with utter inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found that nothing effective was being done in shipbuilding they insisted that the work be speeded up. He means that when they found that \$500,000,000 had been spent for airplanes and yet that not an airplane had reached our soldiers at the front they insisted that our soldiers should get the airplanes for which the people had paid. Mr. Wilson regards as "anti-administration" to demand that our gallant men at the front receive the guns and auto-vehicles and tanks and airplanes and shoes and clothing for which congress has appropriated many billions of dollars. The entire offense of the republican leaders in Mr. Wilson's eyes is that they have demanded that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied—a demand he treats as "anti-administration." In other words, the attitude which patriotic people regard as pro-administration he regards as "anti-administration."

A hold, on the contrary that these republican leaders have in a great crisis shown complete indifference to party and complete devotion to the Union. They have distinguishedly supported Mr. Wilson in everything he did that was right, and fearfully opposed him when he was wrong. He accuses that the people return to congress the men who were anti-war but who supported the failures of the administration. He urges that the people defeat for congress the men who were pro-war but who

repudiated his words, for he had already interfered for purely political reasons in the election contests in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and many other states. Now he openly repudiates his previous repudiation of politics, and he asks that the public welfare be put aside.

Now is this all. He makes his appeal on behalf of the democratic party. But he is careful to qualify it so as to exclude all democrats who put loyalty to the nation or even loyalty to their party principles ahead of adherence to the administration.

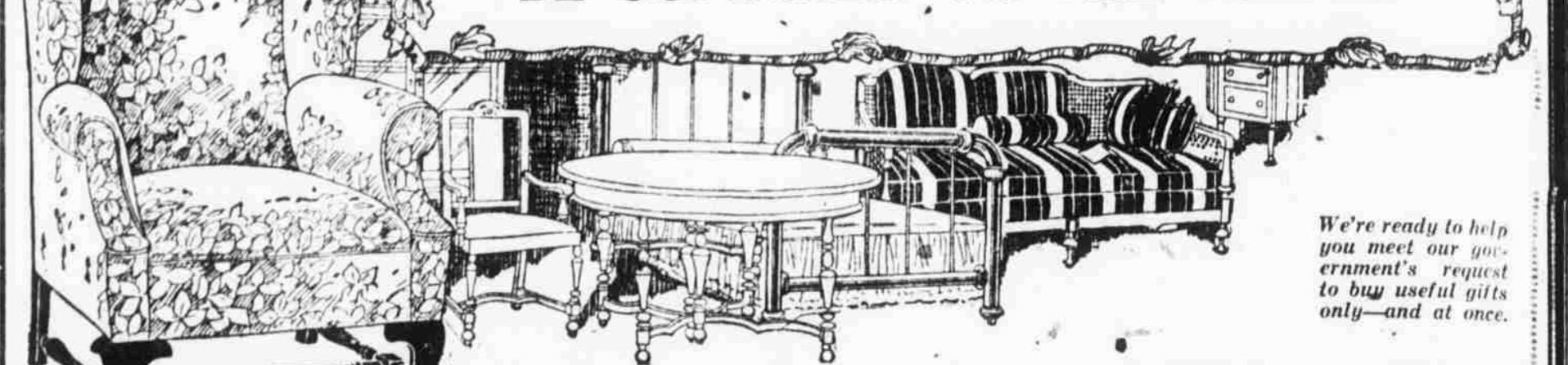
Contrast with this the position of Abraham Lincoln. In the darkest days of the civil war, Lincoln repudiated outright to make any party appeal or to give any party test or any test save that of loyalty to the nation and to the war.

I ask all patriotic Americans to consider just what is meant when the president says that in the present congress "the leaders of the minority although absolutely pro-war have been anti-administration." These leaders supported the administration when a declaration of war was needed. They supported it when there was a demand for the draft. They supported it when we sent the army overseas. They supported every demand for money whether by taxation or by loans. They supported it or gave it initiative and guidance on every issue where it stood for vigorous prosecution of the war; and they supported it on these issues when half the leaders of President Wilson's own party opposed him when he has committed himself to war measures—and yet President Wilson now makes a partisan appeal in favor of the democrats who opposed the war measures and against the republicans who supported them.

Now, what does Mr. Wilson mean when he speaks of these leaders as being, although "pro-war," yet "anti-administration?" He means that when the war department was administered with utter inefficiency they investigated the matter and insisted upon efficiency. He means that when they found that nothing effective was being done in shipbuilding they insisted that the work be speeded up. He means that when they found that \$500,000,000 had been spent for airplanes and yet that not an airplane had reached our soldiers at the front they insisted that our soldiers should get the airplanes for which the people had paid. Mr. Wilson regards as "anti-administration" to demand that our gallant men at the front receive the guns and auto-vehicles and tanks and airplanes and shoes and clothing for which congress has appropriated many billions of dollars. The entire offense of the republican leaders in Mr. Wilson's eyes is that they have demanded that inefficiency, waste and extravagance be remedied—a demand he treats as "anti-administration." In other words, the attitude which patriotic people regard as pro-administration he regards as "anti-administration."

A hold, on the contrary that these republican leaders have in a great crisis shown complete indifference to party and complete devotion to the Union. They have distinguishedly supported Mr. Wilson in everything he did that was right, and fearfully opposed him when he was wrong. He accuses that the people return to congress the men who were anti-war but who supported the failures of the administration. He urges that the people defeat for congress the men who were pro-war but who

GIFT BUYING THIS YEAR SHOULD BE CONFINED TO THE USEFUL



We're ready to help you meet our government's request to buy useful gifts only—and at once.

A Store Brim Full of Things That People Use, Want and Love to Get for Christmas

—neither your Government nor anyone else has said that you should not give Christmas Gifts this year.

—nobody but a cold or thoughtless person, incapable of feeling the stirrings of the Christmas spirit or of experiencing the bliss of giving from

the heart to a loved friend, could say such a thing!

—the world has learned noble lessons of unselfishness and loving kindness in the last 12 months. You yourself have tasted the joy of sacrifice for the sake of friendship.

—and you want MORE Christmas, not less!

—but you want to give only presents that have an excuse for being—USEFUL presents, HOMEY presents, if you will.

—and that is all your country asks, with the single added appeal that you buy these useful presents EARLY!

—this radiant store is ready, as it has never been ready before—

plenty of attendants and plenty of room and plenty of real "heart gifts" for everybody's home!

—we suggest that you select any number or ALL of your Christmas gifts in peace and thoughtfulness at Mayo's NOW and reserve them with a trifling deposit.

Fine Lamps

The display of lamps in floor or library patterns is quite the most extensive this store has ever shown. New designs in mahogany or wicker. None the less attractive are the shades.

Oriental Rugs

What more useful or elegant gift than a fine oriental rug? A lifetime of service and beauty. You can choose here for all size rooms.

Rockers

This remembrance has long held the front rank as an ideal Christmas gift. This season Mayos have endeavored to show a rocker display that does not permit of disappointments. Large rockers, small rockers, medium size rockers by the hundreds in tapestry, velvet and Damask. All the different wood finishes.

This Airy Store Is Thoroughly Fumigated Every Day

—sales floors and every department, also elevators and stairways—to make shopping, even at this time, perfectly safe—as always—at Mayo's.



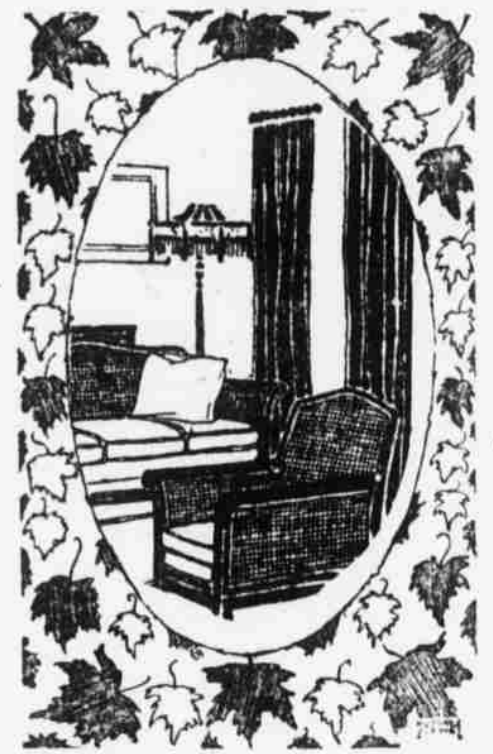
IT IS GOOD TO BE ABLE TO TELL YOU ABOUT Our Drapery Department

There is a blithe abundance of everything with most of them still carrying the moderate prices of former seasons.

Why not let our expert advise with you on giving the home a more beautiful and cozy appearance for the coming holidays and winter months.

DRAPERIES, CURTAINS, HANGINGS and many other delightful articles costing so little, yet adding untold richness to the interiors.

Mayo's



Continuing Special Offering— Buffets—Dressers



These odd Dressers and Buffets are the foremost furniture values to be found anywhere. Don't miss seeing them if you are contemplating either article.

Now for That Heater

And they are Heaters, too. Designed for combining efficiency and beauty. A size for every room at exceedingly moderate prices.

Combination Heaters and Ranges Also.

J. E. Rawlings

207 EAST SECOND.

Not Seeking Office but Willing to Serve. VALJEAN BIDDISON FOR REPRESENTATIVE

Was induced to accept the democratic nomination by prominent democrats and others who recognize his political allegiance, and who desire to see representatives chosen whose conceptions of their duties would not permit their obstructing useful legislation or proposing freak bills.

Biddison was nominated without effort and if elected will represent the people's and business interests. The per diem compensation does not pay a legislator's expenses during regular sessions, and holding the office is truly an honorary and sacrificial service.

Find the Name on State Ballot.

—Political Ad.